













**For the Liberator,**

'My son, may God be with you, for I must now depart;  
 Then hear my dying counsels, and bind them to your  
 heart;  
 These large and fair possessions, uncumbered all and  
 free,  
 I give you, and you only—for you are all to me.  
 My son, this world deceitful, is ready to ensnare;  
 Of all her false allurements, I warn you to beware;  
 But, ah! these words are useless—I read it in your  
 eye—  
 Long days are doomed to riot, long nights to revel  
 high.  
 'Then hear me, and remember, when you have spent  
 my gold,  
 When all your means are squandered, when all your  
 lands are sold,  
 When all the friends desert you that revelled on your  
 store,  
 When you your guilty folly most bitterly deplore—  
 'Remember then this packet, I now to you confide,  
 And bear it to the hermit, on yonder mountain's side;  
 To him, and his assistance, your wrecked affairs com-  
 mend—  
 He long has been, your father's, go make him too your  
 friend.  
 'What may be done to help you, the hermit best can  
 tell:  
 God be with you in trouble—my dearest son, fare-  
 well!'

Thus when the sire had spoken, he yielded up his  
 breath,  
 And Aldervale's late owner lay cold and stiff in death.  
 A lengthened line of mourners the funeral pomp dis-  
 played;  
 With downcast looks walked Wellborn, in sable deep  
 arrayed;  
 And when the train, returning, had swept the mourner  
 by,  
 His heart was swelled with triumph, though tears were  
 in his eye.

Ere many days were over, the young man's tears were  
 dried;  
 Ere many weeks were counted, the sables laid aside;  
 Flowed high the sparkling goblet, the dice-box shook  
 amain,  
 And Aldervale's rich owner was all himself again.

In long and late carousals, he drank the brightest wine  
 Of Burgundy's rich vineyards, and of the island vine;  
 The acres went by hundreds, yet with the spend-  
 thrift heir,  
 Who paid or lent the money, was neither thought  
 nor care.

No fair and wealthy lady could his attention win  
 From Graspall's brazen daughter, the maiden of the inn;  
 The landlord took the money, the damsel filled the  
 cup—  
 The broad domains of Wellborn were quickly swallow-  
 ed up.

With gathered force, descending, how swiftly moves  
 the ball!  
 Down to the pit of ruin, how rapid is the fall!  
 The gallant and the gentle on Wellborn ceased to  
 smile;  
 Consented he with ruffians, the vilest of the vile.

He who had lately revelled on wine of purest strain,  
 And culled the richest vintage of Xeres and Cham-  
 pagne,  
 Now drank the vile potatoes the country still sup-  
 plied—  
 The naked hock he swallowed, with nought the point  
 to hide.

Four years were past in revel, and all his wealth was  
 spent,  
 Nor knew the wretched spendthrift to whom his sub-  
 stance went;  
 He wandered poor and ragged where he had ruled  
 before—  
 The landlord and his daughter both drove him from  
 the door.

As he in hunger wandered, exposed to rain and wind,  
 His father's dying counsel came suddenly to mind;  
 He took the hermit's letter, and, rising from despair,  
 He sought the distant mountain, to find a shelter there.

He travelled to a fountain full flowing to the brink—  
 A damsel stood beside it, and offered him to drink;  
 Her face was stained with freckles, her eyes were  
 turned askew;  
 She seemed, in form and features, most loathsome to  
 the view.

The cup was purest crystal, yet still the foulest draught  
 It seemed to the young spendthrift, that ever he had  
 quaffed;  
 She answered to his question, 'My sire doth yonder  
 dwell—  
 I am his only daughter, the maiden of the well.'

Young Wellborn, from her turning, walked toward  
 the mountain cave;  
 The old man half way met him, and surely welcome  
 gave;  
 While they were long conversing was Wellborn ill at  
 ease;  
 At last spoke out the hermit, 'My terms with you are  
 these :—  
 You first must sign this promise, by which you do  
 agree,  
 Till one year's end in service, to bind yourself to me;  
 And then to wed my daughter, and live with her till  
 death'—

Young Wellborn dropped his eyelids, and groined,  
 And gasped for breath.

He thought such fate, however, was better than the  
 grave,  
 So signed away his freedom, and made himself a slave;  
 The hermit gave him shelter, and garb of rustic wear—  
 His bed was of the syc straw, his food the coarsest  
 fare.

A long and weary twelve-month he labored on the  
 soil,  
 Each day his food less bitter, less irksome grew his  
 toil;  
 At last the hermit called him, and to the summit led,  
 Showed him his late possessions, and thus to him he  
 said:

'Your labors now are ended, my favor you have won;  
 I'll do as was intended for your good father's son;  
 Whatever was your father's, I now return to you—  
 With land, and hall, and fortune, begin thy life anew.'

He gave him bond and mortgage, and many a title  
 deed;  
 Said he, 'You're now young Wellborn, from all en-  
 cumbrance freed'

But I have still a question, which, answer as you may,  
 Wilt marry with my daughter—say, Wellborn, ay or  
 nay?'

In fairest light before them stood forth the blooming  
 maid,  
 Not too exposed her beauty, nor flauntingly arrayed;  
 She cast her bright eye downward, with mild and  
 modest look,  
 While o'er her faultless forehead the water lily shook.

Stood Wellborn fixed in wonder, in admiration new,  
 On graces thrice enchanting that opened on his view;  
 His stately form was shaken, his swelling heart beat  
 high,  
 And all a lover's rapture was kindled in his eye.

'I'll be again a beggar,' the anxious lover said,  
 'Return again to labor, and earn my daily bread;  
 Take back your fruitful acres—take back the wealth  
 you gave—  
 Give me your peerless daughter, and I'll be still your  
 slave.'

## A Voluntary Political Government.

Sir:

Many readers, probably, will think that so long a note as my last was not needful to prove the positions claimed in it. But these friends may keep in mind the fact, that there is a larger portion of society, that does not yet see how easy is the transition from despotism to freedom, from monstrous to humane government. Almost *a priori*, it might be asserted that all the operations which are limited to the township might be committed at once to the voluntary principle; therefore, no very strong arguments are needed for its proof. If the neighborhood will not take care of itself, either on the ground of selfish regard, or on the superior principle of the common good, there must certainly be so great a defect of heart and head, that such individuals ought not longer to be trusted with the management of their own affairs; and still less should they be permitted to a participation of authority over other men.

But as respects the collective body of towns, or the association which forms the State, a different course of reasoning may be considered necessary. Not that this is so very certain; for it might be concluded that if each township provided for its separate wants, the wants of the whole would be provided for, and no further steps need be taken. And why this should not be done, and the whole costly and immoral machinery at once swept away by a godlike reliance on man, I know not. If gold may be bought too dearly, that is to say, at a greater outlay of gold than you afterwards have in hand, so may State protection be purchased at a greater outlay of moral life and social security than we have remaining after all the labor.

In order that we may meet the question fairly, and see, step by step, what is the value, if any, which the present political machinery can boast, we should with fairness trace it throughout. In the first place, we have to choose a man as delegate to construct laws for us, to determine what actions shall be criminal, and what consequences shall result from them upon the actors; to regulate the cutting of canals, the construction of wharves, railroads, turanic hospitals, armies, navies, and to regulate intercourse with neighboring nations. To the selection of such a man, what a number of doubtful or objectionable steps are taken! What canvassing, what finesse, what intrigue! What a loss of money, time and temper! And then the antagonism of parties, that old, hollow, but the successful means of stepping into office! The mischief that all countries, adopting the representative system, have suffered by party, is scarcely exceeded by that of the feudal system which it supplanted. To name only one of the serious disadvantages of this system of giving up our own government, the perception now is almost universal, that the best neighbors seldom or never are chosen. The best men are not party men, and never can be, and none but a man espousing, or rather chained to one party or other, has any chance of appointment. The best men cannot be selected from another reason also, that the law is so well and truly made, according to its own principles, that the mass or majority of voters are faithfully represented. The representative is an exact reflex of the power which makes him. But the mass is not the best, and it is impossible that, at any time, they should be. The very integrity and presumed perfection of the representative system, therefore, precludes the admission of the best men to those offices which depend on the voice of the mass.

It is not to be denied, that men of considerable talent are chosen, as well as many of moral integrity; but it is admitted every where in private, that we shall in vain seek progressive and wisely inspired souls in legislative halls. What remedy can be found for this misfortune, consistent with the purity of the representative system, it is not easy to divine. Government by the best is an *aristocracy*. That is the literal meaning of this Greek term. But we do not desire an aristocracy, in either the common view of a set of hereditary legislators, or in the literal interpretation of the best and purest selected men. The people desire persons to make their laws, who are like themselves. Idle schoolboys, if left to choose their own teacher, would make a selection on the same principle as grasping and selfish men choose a representative.

Let us suppose all the unworthy and unpleasant processes of election to be passed. The men are fairly chosen. In due time, they are collected in the metropolis, and proceed to business. First, however, comes an adjustment of parties. Intrigue, finesse, and ill-will, commenced at the town-house, are repeated on a magnified scale at the state-house. Business delayed, time dissipated, temper destroyed, wealth wasted, *there for a day or two, are here extended to months.* In the Massachusetts legislature, during the session just closed, how many days, how many thousand dollars were absolutely wasted, according, not to my assertion merely, but by evidence of the members of the representative body, may be seen by any one who will take the trouble to search the records, or to read the newspaper reports. I believe it would not be too much to say, the choice of Speaker alone cost \$15,000. And to supply these funds, sane and honest men are to be sent to jail, terrified, coerced, enjoined, for the amusement of a gaping nation, the satisfaction of party, or the corruption of place-hunters.

But these, it may be said, are accidental evils, and not necessarily parts of the system. They have, however, clung so closely to representation ever since parliaments were invented, that it is pretty evident they are essentially vices in the representative plan. 'If you would have your work done, do it; if you would not have it done, set some one else about it,' is an adage as applicable to nations as to individual men of business. On calm investigation, it will be found as fatal to moral justice to thus make a profession of setting up the profusion of hireling priests. Nations and people have been unhappy under the representative

...cognizance, say commerce seems to be really the sole purpose in foreign communications; for the maintenance of peace, or the carrying on of war, is subordinate to commerce. So long as people imagine that it is advantageous for them to carry on trade, some regulations seem to be needed. What are they? First, we have the custom-house. Some one, it will be said, must collect the duties; and smuggling must be prevented. But, surely, all this parade of difficulty may be at once got over, by having no custom-house, and no tariff to maintain. Why should not a ship be as free to bring her freight of goods to the wharf, and unload without molestation, as a tradesman is to enter any town and open a store? Why raise a revenue from the goods of one, and not from those of the other? To which it will be replied, one is native, and the other foreign; which is a poor answer; for the buyer, in both cases, is a native citizen, and as consumer, he, and not the seller, pays the tax. It seems nightly absurd to subject men to hindering forms and rules, who come to us with ship-loads of wealth. If commerce is good, why shackles it? If bad, why expend so much to maintain it? For all these paraphernalia of State, the Governor, the President, the Ambassador, the Consul, and the many more, are costly articles. It was only for the purpose of making money by this country, that England wished to keep it a subjugated colony; just as that power has recently been murdering the Chinese. Our air and navy were used for political and personal freedom; British only wanted to shoot us into well-behaved, slavish, hard-working customers, who would pay for their wares a hundred per cent. more than the articles were worth. We ought to understand, that the pretence for this heavy load of a forefearful government arises wholly out of our personal appetite for foreign luxuries of diet and dress. If we subsisted and clothed ourselves, as we easily could, by native products, we should not be plunged into this difficulty. Ships of war need not be kept adrift to protect merchant vessels, for a pure and simple people, who are contented with the products of their own land, avoiding slavery to their own base appetites, and the indiction of slavery on other men. Protection of the mercantile navy has not shown much regard for men, when it has protected merchants in carrying over sea whole cargoes of human beings to be sold to interminable slavery. Why, Sir, piracy is not so much worse than this. Who will assert that it is so base? It were better we should be without the advantages which commerce is supposed to bestow, than secure them at such a price as this. Let piracy no more be committed on the innocent by us; but let us expose ourselves to piracy by our equals, by, in fact, some of us, the white race, and we shall know how to meet it greatly. What have nations to fear by leaving their frontiers open to assault? Nothing, certainly, from respectable nations. Nothing from the hordes of armies, of hordes, or of opinions. Let all such come that find what they want. The armed system does not protect the weak against the strong; but the strong refer to the common sense of justice, which, even in the most ignorant nations, will not suffer governors to go to war wantonly; for, after all, men are found to be men, and necessarily to have hearts in their bosoms. Nations will not attack nations without a motive; and, disguised as it may have been heretofore, we now very well know that wealth was the object. Aggrandizement, by territorial, commercial, or some other form of riches, has been the impulse to all war. For a short season, perhaps, the first nation that adopted the principle of non-resistance might experience some inconveniences; just as the first persons who adopted that principle in regard to their own coercive government are now suffering. But sufferings and self-denial are the steps to the true triumph. It seems to me quite laughable to talk of a nation being attacked because it left its shores unguarded. A universal proclamation of peace brings not enemies, but friends.—The enemy now comes upon us in a much quieter and surer manner. We have no more reason to expect visitations of hostile armies and navies than of giants from fairy land. Even the old monarchies maintain standing armies for the sole purpose of keeping their own subjects in awe, or very little else. Public opinion has at least frowned down aggressive war, though it still permits diplomatic swindling and commercial chicanery.

I have not, in this letter, met objections on the highest moral ground, because the remarks are so common that such a position is a mere abstraction, and might do very well for a condition of man altogether different from the present, but does not suit the case. My endeavor, therefore, has been to meet the public world where it now stands, and to show that, on principles even no better than those now recognized, the world could go on very well without a government feared on every man, whether he be willing or not.

Yours, hopefully, C. L.

Concord, Mass., April 17, 1843.

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## MISCELLANY.

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### The Late Riot and Insurrection in Cuba.

The New-York Herald contains a letter from a responsible source, dated Havana, 30th March, giving the particulars relative to the recent insurrection at Cardenas, by which it appears to have been but a small affair:—

On the night of the 26th and 27th instant, the slaves revolted, belonging chiefly to the plantation of Count Penabaz, and numbering about one hundred of both sexes, in the district of Cimarones, seventeen leagues from Matanzas; they sallied out at the sound of two drums, which served them for their dances, and proceeded to the plantation, called Louis, the slaves hopped about joining them, as did also shortly afterwards the laboring slaves employed on the Cardenas rail-road, constituting altogether, without exaggeration, about three hundred men and females, all armed with machetes (hatchets for cutting cane) and clubs. In this state of the affair, the captains of the local district, and that of Marcurejis, collected the white troops to-day, a few soldiers, made two attacks on them, killing thirty-five to fifty, without suffering on their side further loss than three slightly wounded. The slaves then fled towards the mountains of Bomba, where they were fortunately surrounded by the infantry and cavalry of the line, dispatched from Matanzas, and commanded by the late Governor, who, with the detachment sent in advance from Cardenas. With the above measures, and the reconnoitre with dogs amongst the bushes and underwoods, which was to take place yesterday, not one of the revolted could escape, and must fall into the hands of the authorities. Notwithstanding the certainty of the above narrative, I fear that the general in this city, to quiet the anxieties of many planters, residing here, and who have estates in that district, immediately dispatched a steamer of war to Matanzas, with four companies of troops, to proceed to Cardenas, if necessary; his aid-de-camp also departed with sixty slaves, reconnoitering the plantations on the route to St. Juan de los Rios, a general in the city, Don Batatabo to Cienfuegos, by the steamer, and the detachment at the latter place; but these, I say again, are merely precautionary measures, having for their object merely to quiet and tranquilize the timid, for occurrences of the nature alluded to are common in this island, at the present season of grinding war, and which has free the remainder of the year.

Emigration.—Letters from Europe announce the largest emigration to this country, the present season, than we have ever occurred since the war. From England and Germany there will be, it is said, over 100,000. Whole communities in the south of Germany are preparing to embark, principally mechanics and farmers.

A St. Louis paper gives warning, that, if the Missouri slaves continue to be carried off by the Illinois abolitionists, the citizens of Missouri will revenge themselves by burning the houses of their Illinois neighbors. It is to be regretted that the Legislature has the right way to remove the evils of slavery, and not equally true that house-burning is not the proper mode to remove the evils of abolitionism. We hope that every Illinois negro-stealer will be sent to the penitentiary, but we also hope that every Missouri house-burner will bear him company.—*Louisville Courier.*

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### Thames Tunnel.—

The first two days, 50,000 people

San Antonio, has been entrusted with official propositions for a treaty between Mexico and Texas. The following are the terms of the proposed arrangement:

- 1st. It is proposed that Texas should acknowledge the sovereignty of Mexico.
- 2d. Texas to form an independent department of Mexico.
- 3d. Texas to be represented in the General Congress.
- 4th. Texas to institute, or originate all local laws, rules and regulations.
- 5th. No Mexican troops, under any pretence whatever, to be stationed in Texas.

It is said that Santa Anna is willing to concede every thing to Texas except actual sovereignty.

**Fatal Affray.**—We are pained to feel compelled, from a sense of duty, to allude to a scene which took place on yesterday about one o'clock, P. M. made the theatre; in which Mr. Wm. R. Harding, clerk at the arsenal, received a mortal wound from a pistol shot by Wm. H. Platt, Esq. in a street fight with pistols and a bowie knife. Platt, who felt the bravest aggression, was the first to fire, and the shot, which was an introduction to him, accosted H. from his rear, and on Harding's facing round, he was shot directly through the body, the ball lodging in his clothing behind. Harding fell soon after, but his shot not taking effect, who then exploded a cane, and fired at him again, but missed; whereupon Platt returned after having run some fifteen or twenty yards, and, having raised H. with a bowie knife; but the timely interference of some gentlemen, who approached, arrested him, and, after he had inflicted a slight wound upon the thigh of his victim. Harding was then taken to the United States Hotel, and thence to Dr. Robertson's residence, where he was lingering on last night, without any hope of his recovery. Platt was arrested immediately after the affray, and is now detained in prison for examination. —*Agavata Chronicle.*

**Terrible Affair.**—The Mobile Herald of the 4th inst., says, that Capt. Post, of the schooner Augusta, from Havana, has communicated to us the following particulars of an affair which happened before he left. On the night of the 21st ult. the crew on the schooner, who were about thirty miles from the city, were attacked by a band of brigands, numbering about one hundred and fifty to two hundred men, who robbed the passengers (numbering some seventy-five) of their money, watches, &c. and, after committing the robbery, who resisted, and outraging the families. They effected the robbery by piling across the rails a quantity of rocks and trees, which upsetting the cars, threw the passengers out in a state of confusion, and prevented their making a timely resistance. After being freed by the crew, the villains, an engagement took place on both sides, and a score of the banditti were taken prisoners, and carried to the city, bound hand and foot.

A disturbance took place at Mobile, Ala., a few days since, which resulted in the death of one Col. Martin H. Lee, at the hands of a Doctor Lochet. A brother of the murdered man had one of his fingers shot off, and a man named Stevens received a ball in his thigh.

**Mobile, April 8.**—It is with regret we have to record the death of Capt. E. M. Stevens, at Marion, in this State, on Friday morning last. His death was occasioned by a wound from a pistol ball in the thigh, which he received accidentally during the encounter that occurred a few days previous at that place, between Martin A. Lee and Napoleon Lockett, in which the former was also killed. Capt. S. was an industrious and brave man, and has resided at Marion, Ala., for the last six years has resided at Marion. —*Mobile Herald.*

**Mulohmetan and Christian Slavery.**—Sir J. Malcolm Smith, in interesting *Sketches of Persia*, says, "Slavery in Mahometan countries is only liable, for any crimes they may commit, to half the punishment to which the freemen would be subject. The law proceeds on the ground of their not being supposed *as such*, to be capable of knowledge or social ties, with other parts of the community. In Christian countries, on the contrary, slave countries reverse this principle, there being scarcely an offence enumerated in the slave codes which is not punished with far greater severity on the ignorant and degraded negro, than on the educated and refined Christian. We have here a striking lesson of justice from Mussulmen."

**Psaln Singing among Slaves.**—Wm. Cullen Bryant's poem, has recently made a visit to Richmond, Va., and has been sung by the slaves of the city, and in the leaves. During their employment the most of them were whiling away the tedious hours, by singing psalm tunes. These poor fellows were nearly all members of the Baptist and Methodist churches; and they were fond of singing sacred music, their masters encouraged them in it, for they "worked better." Slaveholders are willing their slaves should be religious and sing, because they can more easily enforce the command of St. Paul, "Servants, be obedient to the Lord, as unto the Lord." They will not permit them to read, and acquire knowledge, lest with their learning they should find that the Bible also enjoins upon them to "provide for their own household."

**Morals in Cuba.**—The Havana editors, after publishing the number of criminals arrested in that city during the year 1842, complain that their editorial brethren in Old Spain and elsewhere insert extravagant reports of the frequency of crime in Havana. Arrestations in 1842:

For murder,	49
" Stabbing,	238
" Robbery,	200
" Rape,	16

If the Havaneros can brag about such a statement as this, we do not know what they won't boast of.

**Case of Capt. M. Kenzie.**—We learn from an undoubted source, that although the decision of the Court martial in Capt. M. Kenzie's case was technically in favour of the members, viz. seven out of twelve, were of opinion that the charges, or some of them, had been proved. In order to a conviction, the voice of two-thirds of the members was necessary. One more vote in favor of the conviction would have changed the result.

The police of this city is abominable. There were two constable procs. and eighty men on duty last night, where Mr. Sprigg of Kentucky had his horse taken off in a ruffian brawl, yet they never interfered; but if they see a negro in the street after ten o'clock, they grab him, put him in the lock-up, and make him remain there until ten o'clock in the morning, and if they are free negroes, they fare the worse. These wretches arrested a whole meeting-house full of colored persons the other night, because their devotions were at ten o'clock, and even if of them were fined. Was ever race-dial like this?

**Interesting Family.**—A meeting of six brothers recently took place at Eaton, Madison Co. They are perhaps without a parallel in this country. Dr. Silas Clark, of Herkimer Co. 75, and his brothers Nathaniel, 73, James, 71, John, 63, Samuel, 67, and Josiah, 64, were all born in the neighborhood of 70 years of age, formed the circle.

**Milk.**—It is estimated that two millions of gallons of milk are consumed daily in Boston. Thus, at 20 cents per gallon, costs the citizens \$400,000 per annum. In London, with a population of nearly 1,500,000, only 2,500,000 gallons are annually consumed. One man brings into Boston, over the Worcester rail-road, about 300,000 gallons yearly.

The boats conveying the left wing of H. B. M. 62d regiment to Dinapore, were swamped in a hurricane on the 5th of September, and the survivors were picked up. It is ascertained to be two regiments, six sergeants, four corporals, and thirty-five privates, with six women and twelve children.

The Spirit of Liberty brings us the presentment of the Baltimore Grand Jury, in view of which is seen the object of the Maryland law to suppress colored Masonic lodges. The following sentences from the presentment give the gist of the thing:

"They cannot doubt that the safety of the slave property of the State is imperilled by the operations required its immediate suppression. Assemblies of negroes, free or slave, cannot be prudently tolerated, and most especially when secrecy is the principle of their meetings and deliberations. Facilities for abduction must of course be afforded to the white population. For that purpose, as for the protection of offenders, and their escape from justice." —Hugh McElderry—*Foreman.*

**Fate of the Crews of the *Whitcomb* and *Ann*.**—These British vessels were wrecked on Formosa Island, in one in Sept. 1841, the other in March, 1842. It is now ascertained that 257 persons belonging to the *Whitcomb* and *Ann* were taken to the Ann, were captured by the crew of the *Whitcomb*, and were sold to the Chinese government on Formosa, or perished through ill treatment and starvation. Nearly all of them were natives of

**New-Brighon Collegiate School**

**GEO. L. LE ROW, A. M. Principal.**

THIS Institution will be opened on Wednesday of May next, at New-Brighon Island, six miles from New-York City, on the heights of New-Brighon, near New-York City, and the harbor city, coming from New-York by a steamer, and almost hourly commencing between New-Brighon and New-York, there is within three minutes walk of the landing of the building is entirely new, beautifully furnished, commodious for the limited number of pupils; the play grounds and gymnastic apparatus arranged after the plan of the best European schools. These, combined with the facilities for bathing, in the season, furnish excellent means for the physical development of young students.

The Principal has held several years' experience more recently, personally examining schools, and studying the discipline of the literary institutions he has assumed. He is associated with competent and experienced teachers for classical branches taught in the highest classical and modern education.

The objects of the Principal are, to combine intellectual and moral training, and to secure to youth sound scientific discipline, mental culture, and to prepare pupils for the professions of life, or for admission into the Colleges and Universities.

**DISCIPLINE.**

The discipline of the school will be strict, yet mild and equitable; the pupils, according to the family, will be constantly under the supervision of the Principal or his Teachers.

The approbation of teachers, of parents and scholars, and a consciousness of integrity will, it is hoped, constitute sufficient inducement to the pupil to discharge his duty. Flogging will continue to be restored a wayward pupil, his parents, or better friends, will be required to remove him, or a continued violation of order, expulsion will follow.

The peculiarities of no religious sect will be taught, but the lessons of virtue and religion, as well as the study of the Bible, and the reading of holy scriptures, will constitute a principle in the government of the school.

Divine worship on Sundays, with the family of the Principal.

April 7.

**PROPOSALS**  
FOR  
**PUBLISHING A VOLUME**  
OF THE  
**WRITINGS OF William Lloyd Garrison.**

The undersigned proposes to publish, (as soon as sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained,) the following undertaking, a volume of SELECTIONS FROM THE WRITINGS OF WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. The volume will be a duodecimo, of 500 pages, bound, neatly printed on good paper, and illustrated by Engravings, with an Introduction by a distinguished European, as well as a preface by the undersigned. It will prize his book written both in Poetry and Prose, and the whole will be submitted to his personal inspection and revision.

The price of the volume will be One Dollar per copy, payable on delivery.

Persons who wish to become subscribers, and responsible for the same, may give their names and their charge. The undersigned earnestly invites every subscriber of the Liberator, or of any other paper, in which this advertisement shall appear, to send his name to him, at 25, Cornhill, post office No. 1000.

The work will be delivered at the Anti-Slavery Bazaar, Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and San Francisco.

The profits, if any, will be applied to Mr. Garrison's own benefit.

OLIVER JOHNSON,  
Boston, Feb. 22, 1843.

**Straw Bonnets, Fancy Goods, Millinery &c.**

No. 13, SUMNER-STREET, Boston.

**A. E. MANN**

WOULD inform her customers and friends, that she has increased her business, and has purchased an assortment of Fancy Goods, Straw Bonnets, &c., &c. Straw bonnets dyed, stored, cleaned, pressed, in a superior manner. Fashionable millinery attended to with neatness and despatch.

N. B. Ribbon and kinds made to order.

Boston, Oct. 23, 1842.

**BOARDING HOUSE**  
FOR COLORED SEAMEN.

The subscriber begs leave to inform with satisfaction, as may visit Boston, that he has opened an excellent Boarding House for their accommodation on temperance principles, at No. 5, Sun Court Street (first house below the Bethel Church) and will be happy to receive their patronage. No pains will be spared from all points of view, to render the establishment satisfactory. The rules of the house will be in accordance with good order and the principles of morality.

CHARLES A. BATTISTE,  
No. 5, Sun Court Street, Boston.

Boston, June 8, 1842. (d)

**THE TRICHOPOREUS,**  
OR MEDICATED COMPOUND.

I T is now acknowledged by thousands, who use it daily, to be the only remedy to prevent baldness, to restore the hair that has fallen off, or because the scalp is diseased, to prevent grey hair; to cure and remove every appearance of scurf and dandruff from the scalp, and keep it in the most healthy, and glossy condition, and preserve the hair from every disease. The celebrated virtues of the Trichoporeus, or Medicated Compound are: 1st, its bracing, strengthening, and clarifying properties. 2d, Its gently stimulating the action of the skin. 3d, Its producing and encouraging the growth of the hair in the bulb root, and particularly in the pulp, which receives the vessels and nerves, giving life and vigor to the hair. 4th, Its equalizing the circulation of fluids. 5th, Its freeing the skin from the impurities of perspiration, scurf and dandruff, which frequently clog the pores, and deprive the hair of its proper nourishment. 6th, Its restoring the hair in beauty and health to the latest period of its life. For sale at A. S. JORDAN'S, 2 N. W. Cor. Washington St.

**New State Register for 1843.**

JAMES LORING, 122 Washington-street, has published the MASSACHUSETTS REGISTER for 1843, containing the New Treaty of the United States, the Treaty of Peace, the Constitution of the United States, the Treaty of Commerce, the Army and Navy Officers, Consuls, British Officers, City Officials of Boston, Salem and Lowell, Ministers, Colleges, Charitable Societies, Justice, Insurance Companies, Postmasters, Clergy, Members of the Mass. Medical Society, State Agents, Members of the Mass. Medical Society, State Agents, Treaty with China, Boundary Question, the corrupt Commissioners, Boston Philology, &c., &c.

Feb. 17.

**UNION HOUSE.**

THE subscriber has lately opened a grand Union House, situated at No. 4 South-wick-street, where he is prepared to receive his guests. The house has been put in complete repair, and is well calculated to accommodate all persons who are disposed to award their patronage to "Strenuous valor." The city are solicited to call at the Union House, where every exertion will be made to render their sojourn a pleasant one, and that too at the moderate rates terms.

JOHN ELIOT.

Boston Sept. 30th, 1842.

**AGENTS OF THE LIBERATOR.**

CONNECTICUT.—S. S. Cowles, Hartford.—John Hall, East-Hampton; James Mumford, West-Hampton; New-York.—Isaac T. Hopper, New-York City; Charles S. Briggs, Albany; John C. Feltwell, New-York; Thomas McClelland, Rochester; John Barker, Poughkeepsie; R. D. H. Yardley, Buffalo; H. H. Hartshorn, Penn Yaw.

PENNSYLVANIA.—H. C. Howell, Allegheny; V. Ashport, Erie; J. M. Brown, West Chester; James Fulton, Jr., Wm. Williamson;—Tennessee.—Enterprise;—Thomas Hamblton, Knoxville; Kent, Andrew's Bridge;—Virginia.—Joseph Foster, James M. Kim, Philip, Medina;—Alabama.—A. A. Jones, Mobile;—Georgia.—Oscar, Atlanta;—Louisiana.—Charles Austin, Acetate;—California.—Salmon, Los Angeles;—Texas.—L. A. Dugdale, Fort-Louis;—New-Mexico.—J. M. Dugdale, Fort-Louis;—Oakland.

[SEE FIRST PAGE.]

**FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.**

Remittances by Mail.—A Postmaster may enclose a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, and pay the subscription of a third person, and forward the letter if written by himself.

\* If Agents who remit money should always enclose a letter to them it to be credited.

\* If the co are co